## THE BATTLES BEFORE NASHVICLE

Our Special Details of the Three Days Engagements in which Hood was Routed and Destroyed.

His Army Outflanked, Himself Outgeneraled.

His Losses Fully Twelve Thousand Men and Fifty Pieces of Artillery.

· His Retreat Intercepted by Our Cavalry and the Gunboats on the Tennessee River,

Our Losses Not Over Three Thousand Men,

Mr. B. P. Conyngham's Despatch. NEAR NASHVILLE, Dec. 17, 1864. THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

For several days past there have been exciting rumor the heavy cavalry force on the north side of the river d over on the 12th, crowding the streets and giv ing currency to extravagant rumors. A council of wa was beld by Thomas and his generals, and they decided to attack pext day, the 13th. The weather was so sever that the attack was deferred. Hood, as if apprised o what was transpiring, moved from his first line of works to e stronger position in front of the long range of hills has connect the bend of the Cumberland river which

General Lyon was now threatening the Louisville line, and Preckinging giving indications of sweeping down on the Chattanooga line. It was therefore Hood's interes to take up a strong position and await Thomas' attack Bood held a council of war at General Harding's hous where he had his headquarters a few days since, and i while, while Forcest and his other raiders would cut off our supplies and thus compel us to attack him on his own tarms or evacuate Nashville. On the 11th Forrest's and Page's cavalry commands attacked Murfreesboro, so as te draw off part of our force from Nashville. They were ised after a hot contest, and failed in interfering with Thomas' plans.

On the evening of the 14th Thomas and his corps and division generals held a second council of war at the St. Good Rotel, at which the fellowing programme was desided on for the following morning:—
The artillery from the forts and advanced batteries to

open all along the line. Major General Steedman, manded on the extreme left, was to make a heavy that point. Schofield, who connected with Steedman's right, was to hold himself in readinees to move as ry. Wood's corps, the Fourth, was to move o the Hillsboro pike, keeping up a connection with A. J. Smith's, and pierce the centre, while A. J. Smith was to stack the extreme let. Batch's division of cavalry connected with Smith's right.

on the enemy's rear, towards Brentwood, so as to cut off he rebel retreat. This was the programme for action and was admirably carried out

## THE BATTLE BEFORE NASHVILLE.

The First Day's Fight, December 15. The beeming of guns from Ports Negley and Cassin ad several batteries awakened the inhabitants to th errible reality that a battle was raging outside their city There was great askiety and hurrying to and fro, for the fate of thousands hung upon the issue. Defeat would be ruin, for it meant the fail of Nashville. Thomas knew his, and therefore decided on attacking Hood be had time to fortify his new position. At early dawn son and Morgan—took up position to the right and left o ooga line. These were supported by an Indi formed of detachments of the Fourteenth corps, took up a mamy's skirmishers to their main lines, but wavered er the assault. Grosvenor's brigade charged, taking

As it was not the intention of bringing on a genera segarement at this point, and the enemy developing be vy lines, General Steedman ordered them to fall back to their original position, still keeping up a brisk skirmish fire. I met one of those sable warriors-a regula mad nie-return by from the front. "Are you harty" exciaimed. "Oh, lor, massa, yes. Connon ball struck shis 'ere pigger right on de brest, and rolled me over hilling Jim, at de oder side," He looked very well for a man whom a cannon ball ha

made a snuttle cock of

THE ATTACK ON THE CENTRE. Precisely at six o'clock the Fourta, corps commen its line of march along the Hill-boro pike, and soon formed. The Second division, commanded by General Effet, moved en edicion to Smith. The Pirst division commanded by General Kimbali, moved en echelon to the second division, with the Taird-General Sam Bea ty's-en echelon. The corps moved forward in this order, guiding their movements by those of Genera mmand. General Garrard's division, Sixteenti sorps, formed on the right of the Fourth corps, with Mc

Arthur's division connecting on his right. Our line of action now extended from the left of th Graphy White pike clear away to the river. Heavy exirmishing soon took plat, and the batteries along the front burled shot and shell over our men's heads into the rebel lines.

The rebels had now fallen back to their first line of works, in front of Mrs. Montgomery's house. General Wood, who was all tee time actively engaged along the whole line, guiding and directing movements, seeing the importance of this position, ordered General Sam Beatty so sessuit the position and take it.

BRATTY'S ASSAULT. Beatty formed his division, Colonel Post's brigade Becond, on the right; Colonel Straight's on its left, with Enemer's brigade held in recerve. The Forty-first Obio, followed by the Seventy-first Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Obio and Fifty-ninth Illinois, formed Colo mel Post's line. The Eighth Knosas and Fifty first Indiass, supported by the Eighty-ninth Hinoir, and Filteenti and Forsy-mints Onto, formed Colonel Straight's line. The batteries of the corpe, under Major Goodspeed, occupied the following positions:-Zeitgler's Second Pennsylvania battery on the left, the First Linnois next, with the Sixth Shio, Twentieth Indiana and Battery E, First Michigan, a ittle retired.

THE RESELVEN From the best information I could glean, Cheatham occapied the left of the rebel line, Stewart in the centre and S D Lee on the right. The disputed position, from which the rebels appoyed our lines, is a commanding a mimence on the Granty White pike. On the creat of the send the house of a Mrs. Montgomery. It had been burned down, and both it and Couon's were in rules

Like the famed " Le Have Salate" of Waterloo, it has the bictory; like it, too, its rained walls and shatters Areen attent the fleroe enture of the conflict that raged around them. Perforated wails, beans of bricks and subbish, with fragments of spilatered trees and unsignify gorses, are its trophics of the victory. About two stank the line advanced to the securit. As soon as the erder mas given, "Ferward, charge," the Econid brigade gusted forward in doubte quick time, giving one lond obser. The First bringle, fired with the estimates of the thing, also dished for word to solid phaloes and delivered a withering fire on the enemy, and followed it by a sharps, dishing in on the rebel words. The rebels field festen, delivering a saraggling fire on ea from the

after or the rained houses. Maked now gained the crest of the hitt. Our men. | Anelend records nearly parallel with the Hittings bits.

A SECRETARY

fired with entimeters, deathed after the enemy, espirating over two hundred. Our laws in tilled was light. Captains John M. Farquher, imposter of the First brigade, and Vaptain Cobb, Laspester of the Second brigade, had their because tilled under them.

The Fourth regular battery, Lieutenant Camby, and Estiery E. First Michigan, Captain De Vrees, soon cooking the still, opening on the retreating enemy. Generals Kimball and Elliot were also sharply sagaged on the right, and were steadily pressing the enemy in their front. The Fitteenth and Ninesteenth Ohio emplured a battery, which they had charged. Schodeld, who had been in reserve during the early part of the fight, had now wheeled to the extreme right, with Hatch's division now wheeled to the extreme right, with Hatch's division of cavalry between him and A. J. Smith. The battle now raged Seronly on our right. Schofield and Smith were desporately engaged; Garrard's and McArthur's divisions of Smith's command, had charged on the enemy's works. gaged. Wilson's cavairy now swept on the rebel flank and rear, rendering important services and capturing a large number of wagons 170 and to the infernal din of shricking shot and shell, the gunboats on the river spened their brazen throats. the gunboats on the river spened their brazen throats, burling shot and shell through the woods on the rebe

THE LAST AMAULT OF THE DAY. The rebels were now giving way. Our right was doubling them up. Several of their guns were in our

sands. The Sixteenth corps alone had cantured eight.

The Fourth corps now prepared for a general assaultation the centre. The First and Second brigades of Beatty's division occupied the left, formed in single line.

Beatty's division occupied the left, formed in single line. Kimball's and Elitot's formed into column by brigade

grand. In their front lay a long slope of open country bounded by belts of wood. An increasing slope ran to

he woods now occupied by the rebels. Over this the

line moved in one solemn, steady column. The crest o

the hill in front partly sheltered it from the enemy's ar-

tillery. A dense volume of smoke rose from the valley shrouding the hills and rebel lines in our front.

The roar of the rebel artillery was becoming fainte

while the sound of our guns rang nearer and nearer

The Fourth corps for a moment halted and lay down

to have Smith connect. We could soon see the rebel

breaking pell mell from their works. Infantry, cavalry

A wild cheer rang from our lines, and the batteries re

emerging from the woods on the rebel flanks. Who are

hey? The Stars and Stripes float proudly in their front

They are our right, which has swung around their flank.

Louder grow the huzzas-hats are flung in the air-civi

corps jump to their feet and sweep right on the flying

enemy. Alas! darkness was setting in. Oh, for a Josh

The battle was fought, the victory won: Nashville wa

General Thomas viewed the battle from a high hill is

the centre of our position, with his usual imperturbable

coolness. One could not judge by him how great an issue

He was accompanied by Brigadier General Webster

artillery officer, and rendered efficient service during the

fight by his selection of locations and guiding artillery

General Wood, who commands the Fourth corps in the

beence of Major General Stanley, was active and vigi-

apt as usual. I remarked his aids. Major Dunson and

Captain Chafer, riding along the hottest part of the line

with despatches. It is hard to compute the losses as yet, but you will have them by telegraph before you receive

over one thousand prisoners.

It is thought that Hood has been too badly used to re-

THE BATTLE OF BRENTWOOD HILLS.

The Second Day's Fight, Dec. 16.

It was thought that Hood's severe rapulse on yester day, had so crippied him that he would not dare to re

new the conflict to-day, and thus risk a signal defeat and

repulse of his army. Hood is remarkable for his dogge-pertinacity and perseverance. Men are more machine in his hands. These are excellent military qualities in

wise general, whose plans are laid with prudence and

cut the Louisville and Nashville road, and thus compel Thomas to evacuate. With this intention he had fallen

back from his works before the city, to intreach himse

in the Overton range of hills. In this position be could

keep Thomas hemmed up in the city, divide him from Rousseau at Mur'reesboro, and with his cavally and Breekinridge's forces, cut off Bridgeport and Chatta-

This programme looked very fine, but Thomas' feelings

had to be consulted, and he took into his head to spoil

HOOD'S IDEA OF THE SITUATION.
At a council of war held a few days previous Hood gave

"All there stories about Thomas' army are false.

take Nachville. We shall take it, and then centler

has but the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, which we

have already whipped, and some conscripts. We must

turning to his officers, "how we'll feast on the rich

"We have taken stronger places, and by God we will take it," exclaimed Cheatham, rather chafed; for his

native city lay before him, and the vision of past days of

social conviviality rushed on his mind. Lee was thought

their lost State. Hood had swelled our prodect retrea

from Pulask! into a disaster on our side and a gran

strategic success on his part. He was fulfilling Jeff

Davis' predictions at Macon and driving the Yankee

them in their last stronghold and was gather

ing his meshes around them. Let Nashville but

fall, and Chattanoogs and Knorville, with thei

immense stores of supplies would follow. Then the

rebel army would again occupy its former position

p Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Western Virginia

besides rectoring their communication with Georgia

the vanguished. Hood knew this, and felt this, and

therefore fired up his army to the highest pitch by the

romise of certain success and wast spoils. Our fallin

back on Nashville confirmed his troops in this belie

and they were in the highest spirits at the prospect b

fore them. Hood knew too well that to retreat from

Nashville after all his boastful promises would be th

certain demoralization of his army. The men would fe-

that they were entrapped, and desert him in wholesale

his ammunition and supplies. The great distance from his base at Florence compelled him to do so.

are about six miles south of the city, and run from the

Franklin pike, the latter passing right through them to

by deep wooded valleys, making it very difficult for as

army to keep up its organization while making an as

sault. During the night Hood bad contracted his lines

back to this range, massing on the Franklin pike to keep it open in case of retreat and to cover his large wagen

THUREDAY NIGHT IN NASHVILLE

was an anxious one. Troops were moving through t

city, officers and orderlies riding to and fro, and cages

groups crowded the hotels and saloons, discussing the

The true Unica mea are wild with exultation, while

rebel sympathizers-whose lips awear loyalty while

it was an anxious night, too, to the officers and soldiers who mept upon the battle field. They lay in dark masses

around, covered with their blankets and watchcoats

scarcely recegnizable from their dead companions around

Doep was their sleep; but ere to-morrow's sun go down

many of them shall sleep a deeper sleep—the selemn sleep

of death. The bayonets of the stacked arms glittered in

Early on Friday morning the whole army was in m

tion. Athick fog and drizzing must obscured our ad

S. D. Lee occupied the right of the rebel line, partly

massed on the Franklin pike, with Stephenson's and

Johnson's divisions, in from of Kunball and Elliot.

Elewart compled the centre, in front of A. J. Smith

while Chratham on the extreme left, considerably out of

THE RESEL LINES OF BATTLE

events of the day. Officers returned from the

grasp one another's bands in mute congratulation.

their bearis batch treason-grow faint hearted.

Grancy White into the Frankito pike.

the soft mounteaus.

Among.

left of the Granuf White pike about a mile beyond the

Brentwood. These hills are rather conical and separated

free expression to his opinions, and remarked,

Hood's well laid scheme altogether, and attacked him be-

saity, they generally prove fatal.

ht. With a general of Hood's unthinking impetu

Chief of Governi Sherman's staff. Webster is an excelle

saved and Hood was repulsed, shattered and broken.

The victory was ours, sure and certain.

lians rush forward, belping the gunners. The Four

and artillery were sweeping across the plain.

The advance of this long line of battle was magnifi

and ridged with grim batteries. sect with Wood and outflank the rebel right. His com mand consisted of two colored brigades, under Colonels Thompsen and Morgan, and a division of white troops, ander General Cruft

that is Steedman on the extrane le't, Wood generating with him on the left of the Frankin pike. Garrard's division, of A. J. Smith's corps, connected on the right of Wood; next came McArthar's; then Colonel Moore, connecting with Schodeld's left. Our formed Scholleid's

right and Couch his left. Wilson's envalry came up on Schoneld's right, along the Hillsbore pike, with orders

to operate south of the hills, and if possible to turn the rebel flank and out off his retreat. Schodeld occupied to

head, and facing the rebel line, which was drawn like

bow slong the slepe of the bills; Couch's division ran

Cox. About ten o'clock the mist cleared away revealing the sombre ferest trees crowning the steep bluffs, with

considerable distance, but as soon as they struck the bell of wood in frost of the enemy's position brick skir-

mishing commenced. Between the Granny White and Franklin pike is a kind of plateau, sloping towards the range of bluffs which seem to be bounded by Little Harper and Mill creeks. Fine residences and well cared plantations cover th andscape back to Nashville. Here the city is shut out from your view by the hills, crowned with forts and atteries, and their sides dotted over with white tents and the dark forms of citizens crowding to see the bat lle, or at least hear its din.

Behind these rose the houses and steeples of the city. The cupola of the Capitol was crowded with anxious

We had now struck the rebel skirmishers, and the derce musketry fire soon commenced. Our batteries osition. The rebel skirmishers fell back slowly on their works. Between Whitaker's and Grose's brigades. Kemball's division, and Garrard's division lay on a hill, or the top of which were a farm house and out offices of artillery barassed our advance. Whitaker's brigade comprising the Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Fif first and Twenty, third Kentinky and Thirty-fifth Indians were ordered to take this position, supported by the left of Gerrard's line, and on the right by Grose.

The brunt of this gallant charge fell upon Brigadier they behave. There seemed to be a laudable spirit of State rivalry between them. They formed into column in double lines by brigades, and moved forward in quick pace. They had nearly crossed the plain in front of the musketry swept, in one sheet of lead and flame, right in their face. It has ever been the rebel tactics to suffer ou troops to advance close on their works, so that their volleys would have more effect. The men received this with a taunting cheer and a regular volley along the line. Still on we advanced, until just cleaing upon them, when the works in our front see to beich forth one sweeping, withering fire, more dead than before, that thinned our lines and made the stoutes voterans reel, and created a temporary confusion. The rebels in front loudly cheered, and some jumped on th parapet. Our men railled, turned and fired, thinning the our men, and on they fought, in double quick time them. It was a gallant charge, and gallantly led, fee both Kimball and Whitaker were conspicuous in the hickest of the bloody strife. Here the rebels left tw of their guns and an arsenal of small arms in our hands

The Fourth corps had now driven the rebels from their advance lines, and was pressing them back on their reserves. Beatty's division occupied the right of th Franklin pike, the Second division on the left of the

pike, and the First division connecting with Garrard, We were now closing in on the enemy's main work and it was evident that the grand charge would see take place. Our batteries, having advance one flerce, continuous fire upon the rebet lines, makin the air bideous with the horrid din of abricking shot an shell, and obscuring the valley with a thick aninhurou

The Ninth Indiana battery, from the hill in Garrard's front, swept the rebel lines, which were open on it

Near this stood General Thomas and his staff, accorpanied by General Webster. Thomas surveyed the post tion with his usual cool calmness, closely scruttoly every movement of the enemy and taking the nece with the officers around him on the situation, evincing full and clear appreciation of the rebei general's move ments and intentions. All the time preparations wor making for a general assault and our batteries were cov

Our artiliery all through did excellent service, running their guns close up to the rebel works, tearing them pieces and making the rebels fly from their intreuch ments. Major Goodspeed, Chief of Artillery, Fourth corps, worked his different batteries admirably, placing

them in the most effective positions. In front of the Fourth corps I remarked the Fourth egular battery, Captain Cornly; Battery B, Independen Pennsylvanis—this had two guns dismounted and trun nions smashed: Sixth Ohio, Lieutenant Baldwin,and seve ral others prominent in front of our lines, burling their missiles of death upon the enemy, blasting their lines with their volcanic breath. It was now near two o'clock General Thomas J. Wood surveyed the rebel position Mullen's house. Steedman, looking flercely calm and re solved; General Beatty, unmoved and calm, as if nothing looking resolute to act their part, were all in consultation with him, but soon moved to their different commands.

In front of the rebel lines, commanding the Franklin pike, was a strong fort. This occupied the cross of the bill, with strongly intreuched works all round and

This bill is the first important one of the Overton range—the extreme western spur of the Cumberlan range of mountains. It is about one mile in front of Mr Thompson's house, where S. D. Lee had his headquar

ters, and about five miles from Nashville.

From this position the rebels not only checked the adfire on our advancing columns. Wood, calm and rigin sat his horse, for some time surveying the hill. He see Brigadier Post, young, brave and chivalrous, came dash

"Well Post." said Wood, "what do you think of the hill; can you take it?"

"Yes, General," was his reply. "Well, then, do," said the General; and, turning to he chief of artillery, he said "You, Goodspeed, give it to

Away went Colonel Post, cheerfully, to honor, but to

(of went Goodsneed, and the bellish roar of artillecy that soon followed told that he, too, was fulfilling his death dealing mission. As yet the rebels bed used their artillery very sparingly, except on Whitaker's and Grose's advance, evidently saving their ammunition or

unwilling to reveal their batteries until they could rake our advancing columns.

COLONEL POST ASSAULTS Colenel Post's brigade, composed of the Porty-first Seventy-first and On- Hundred and Twenty fourth One and Fifty-ninte littacis, formed into column by brigade olonel Straight's brigade, comprising the Fifteenth and Forty pinth Ohio, Fifty-first Indiana, Eighth Hansas and Fighty-ninth Il inois, formed on his right. They were surported on the left by Colonel Thompson's Second brigate of colored troops, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth To the left of these were the First brigade of colore troops, and Coloneis John Morgan's and Cruft's division of white troops, all of Steedman's command. The bill i their front was partly conical, and sparsely covered with treffs. The troops moved grandly and proudly across the interventing valley and were account ing the slope when the rebels opened on them with musketry and smillery, ploughing up their line. The ranksheesme sadly decimated. They faltered, wavered and began to get into confusion; but their officers railie musketry and artitlery-the aweep of shot and shell from the bill was now terrific. A sheet of fleme and voration forth fluming, flory relatives of death, more

fatel their the burning lava that buried Heroule up the bill but to strow its sides with their dead bedies with his life. Straight was slightly wounded and many of our officers either killed or wound ed. The troops, maste to stand this fell back to their works, the robein not daring to pursue. Gen. and his staff exposing themselves at all points. He often-times threw himself forward, calling on the troops to foltaken, for repulse seemed but an incentive to him. He retand fallure; it had no place in his vocabulary. In this charge the colored troops bravely stelpated; but the rebels seemed to mark them for struction with a flendish manignity. All this time the rear of artillery and musketry, that echoed along the valleys from Smith's, Schodeld's, Elliot's and Kimball's

Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before edman was now closing up on the rebel right. It front of Smith the men were engaged throwing up breast works, when the order came, "Fall in." The voterans threw aside their picks and spades, for well they knew what the order mount.

This advance was first through an open cornfield with strong stone fence on their front. All this time the rebels were pouring shot and shell among them. Cool and undismayed they advanced under this fire, hurling ing right up after them, driving them pell mell from their works, capturing large numbers of prisoners, artillery and battle flags. McArthur's gallant division cap tured six twelve-pounder Napoleon guns and four flags besides a whole bettalion of prisoners.

had to advance up a steep hill, directly in face of a rebe battery (Second Maryland), which they not only captured but turned the rebel flank

MAJOR GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY were all this time engaged on our right, sweeping down on the enemy and driving them back to their works Generals Johnson and Hatch's divisions were chiefly en gaged here while General Knipe had swept round on the rebel rear to harass their retreat. In this charge the cavalry captured a large number of prisoners and Genera

A luil-a fearfull lull-of some ten minutes took place

We must take that hill," exclaimed General Wood, as troops and watching every movement of the enemy, and turning to his aids be exclaimed, "Go, Major Dawson, and order Kimball and Elliot to renew the charge."

Major Dawson did so, participated in the gallant charge generals as Beatty, Elijot and Kimball, supported by able brigade commanders and officers, and such troops as h nmanded, Wood knew he could not fail.

Thomas still looked on calmly and listened to the flero roar of artillery and musketry circling round the bills t that the net was hauling in. Our lines were now closing in like a horseshoe around the enemy—they occupying the bollow and massed back to a contracted line of about two miles. Their right was already falling back for shelter round and was pressing them.

Wood was again charging. Grose's and Whitaker brigades, which had done such good service in the more ing, were now surging down the enemy's lines, whil Sarrard was pressing them on their right, and Ell their left, and McArthur, the Scottish Campbell, flercely bundering against their centre. These five columns were spirated by a spirit of revenge for the loss of their brav companions. Post's men were eager to avenge his fall,

This was the tide which, taken at the ebb, led to for tune and victory. A ringing cheer from our right pro doubled up the enemy's flank. A concentrated, converg

One desperate roll of artillery, one fierce volley o musketry, one wild buzza and on, on swept our me them in wild papie, and capturing them wholesale. The the bodies of their fallen comrades, which lay thickly piled around, and reshed after the retreating rebels, who seft their guns, flage and four pieces of artillery. I was the Thirteenth Mississippi battery, Captain Sandron

The rebel rout now commenced. Our artillery and is r rear. We pursued them along the Franklin pike through the Brentwood Gap, picking up whole squads prisoners and deserters. The darkness of the night ength compelled us to desist from the pursuit. Kim ball's division. Fourth corps, captured an entire batter; of Maryland. Most of the prisoners taken by them wer from J. D. Lee's corps and Stephenson's division.

We have certainly captured over four thousand prison-Brigadier General Smith, with a large number of staff and field officers, with twenty-five pieces of artillerynaking, with the sixteen the previous day, forty-one is

# THE BATTLE ON THE HARPETH.

The Third Day's Operations, Dec. 17.

To-day our cavalry are vigorously reaping the fruits our glorious victories of the past two days, for Hood's shattered, demoralized army is breaking over the coun try, with our infantry and cavalry like vengeful furies anging on their flanks and rear.

It cannot be called a battle—it is a disastrous rout o salic-stricken men, who no longer retain the disciplin or esprit de corps of troops. All the fine promises of their leaders have ended in disaster and defeat. Instead of feasting on the rich spoils of the Philistines, they are buried back, naked, bungry and dispirited. They now see that instead of entrapping Thomas and his army—as both Hood and his arch-priest, Jeff. Davis, told them they would do-Thomas had left the trap for them, and was calmly awaiting his stupid victims to mesh them selves in his energy.

At eight o'clock our infantry was in motion in pursu Smith and Schode'd moving on the Granny White pik and Steedman and Wood on the Franklin. The fighting was mainly confined to the cavalry; for the rebels magood use of the long night to get out of reach of ou nfantry. In our line of march towards Frank in we cap tured a large number of wounded, whom we found in the houses-among them a rebel general-aiso a rebel bos ome of our own, who were left. Our cavalry flercely harassed the enemy, scattering

any rebel force that offered resistance and picking u rebel stragglereand prisoners in squads. Knipe's division had wheeled around the rebel right

flank the previous day and struck their column at night and was now pressing them vigorously, also trying to CAVALRY SUCCESSES.

Hatch had been engaged the previous evening on the left of the Himboro pike, and had captured General Rucker and some three hundred prisoners, and pressed the enemy back on the Overton hill, and moving through the cars, barageed Hood's retreating columns all Satur day morning and sweeping down on them at Spring Hill, number of prisoners that they soon outnumbered his

General Knipe so botly pressed their rear guard that they had to abandon their hospitals, with about three housand inmeter, among them General Quartes, of lennessee, and five battle fligs. General Johnston had wheeled round Franklin and struck the retreating rebels' fienz, cepturing their men in squads. In fact, Hood's whole army was now one demoralized

panic stricken herd seeking safety in flight. They have lost all hope now that they see that, instead of loading them with the spoils of Nashville, as he so vain-glori ously promised. Hood only led them to slaughter, for never had so army been so badly managed. Just at the moment Hood wanted his cavalry most he

sent them to support a column of Pat Cieburn's old troops, under Bates, to attack Murireesbore; but Roussean was prepared for them, for while Thomas was whipping Hood in front of Nashville on the first day Roosseau and Milroy were paying the same compliment to Forrest and Bates, by routing them with a less of about one thousand one hundred, Hood did not expect an attack so roon from Thomas,

and thought that by attacking hur reashers be wonth compet Thomas to threw his army down there. But Thomas was too cunting, and left Roussesu to take ours of himself, and unddenly awent upon Blood, now that he

had little covery to cover his flank. Of the little he had

On the night of Saturday, as well as I could ascertain, two thousand, and about ten thousand prisoners, with ten battle flags, several small banners and guidons and artillery first day sixteen pieces, second day twenty five third day eight—total forty nine. Hood is said t to have had only about eighty pieces in all. If so, the most of his artillery is in our hands, besides a regular argenal of small arms.

We are also to bear in mind that the pursuit is still

I beard from good authority-simest efficial-that tilla of gunboats was moving up the Tennessee river to Florence to destroy the bridge there. If they arrive in time nothing can save Hood from total destruction; late rains that nothing could ford them. Besides, from dent that they were trying to breek home in all direc tions. They were merely following Jeff. Davis' instruc day night the Fourth corps had crossed the Harpeth river. It was expected that the cavalry would so detain Hood that our incentry would force him to fight or

have on his vain glorious march into Tennessee, I foarlessly state that he has not half of them to-day.

When near Franklin I went into the thouse where Pat Cleburne's body was laid after the battle. His heart's plood yet stained the floor. I said to a rebel colonel is

"Colonel, how has your army fared ?" "Oh !" be exclaimed, "it is a disastrous battle to us." Such were the sentiments of all the prisoners. OUR WOUNDED MEN RESCUED.

I should have stated that as the cavalry swept by the hospitals, our men rushed from the buses, cheering most lustily for us. It was a plessing sight to see our brave wounded, pale and emacaated, some half dressed, some with crutches others leaning on some support, but all sending up one haited to look after them their cry was, "Go on, boysgo in; we are all right,'

Indeed the fighting was almost entirely confined to the cavalry. Our infantry was only partially engaged, and then but skirmishing in front of the dashing Fourth corps, which was not of much importance.

With Sherman's army so gloriously victorious, and th great rebel Army of Tennessee scattered into guerilia bands and broken, ought we not to feel that we are near the beginning of the end, and give glory to God for thu saving the nation under such a flery ordeal!

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD. A battle field is a sad and sickening sight. The dress contest of the day is now roubed of all its giory and chivalry. The marching bosts in hostile array-the wild tumult of battle-the din and roar of musketry and artillery have died away. Its pomp and strange attract tions have now departed and fail to gild the painted sepulchre, leaving nothing behind but its ghantly barves of dead and maimed fellow creatures. It was just night, the rain was pouring down, and the

din and roar of battle had ceased. Still rose is the distance the cheer and shout of our men as they dashe after the retreating foe, mingled with the deep boom of our guns which were still sending a parting shot after the I was standing on the hill upon which was enacted

the bloodiest drama of the fight. It was the hill of slaughter. The dead and dying lay thickly strewn around in all conceivable shapes. In one place rere piled together the bodies of two white soldiers and three colored. They must have clung together for shelter, and were mowed down together. Black and white lay side by side just under the rebe

works; there was no distinction now-brothers in the flery storm of battle, they slept together in death. The hill presented a ghastly picture of the wreck and

debris of battle. of those who had used them-pigments of shell and round shot scattered in every direction, with broken arrees, were some of the realities that made up the ghast ly picture; add to this the piercing groans of the woundand you have some idea of the horrors of a battle field when stripped of all its pomp and timed. Behind the in-trenchments lay the rebei dead and wounded, some crushed and torn in the most unsightly manner by our shot and shell. So accurate was our arbitiery practice that our shot tore off the heads of some with the top of

dreadfully shattered, giving bim a drink of whiskey and came over to dress his wound. "Ah, gentlemen," ex claimed the poor fellow, "I have a wife and five children in Georgia, whom I had to leave helpless w

Dr. Jeinser could hold out ne hopes for him, but thought he could save his life. I remarked the kind doctor's Christian attention to the

ne distinction between friend and for when once they are stricken down. Near him lay an officer with a leg shattered and his arm torn off from the shoulder. Though we made a bed with blankets for him he was the trench where he lay doubled up. It mattered little; for a lew bours terminated his earthly paid. As I rode away from this hill, over which the charnel house smell of death was already breathing, I saw a buge Kentuckian

"Sir!" I exclaimed; "look at your dead comrades lying all ground."

dead Union officer; "there is my brother, shot by this man, I shot him in returne He is my cousin and boy hood companion. I weep for my brother and bear friend." This is but one of the many affecting scenes I have witnessed on the battle field.

Now the Colored Thoors FOUGHT.

Though not afflicted with the disease called "Nigger or the brain," nor a Horace Greeley or Harriet Beeche Stowe advocate of miscegenation, I must in justice state that the two brigades of colored troops, under Colonels broke, but not until their piled bodies, lying beside thei officers-who were most all killed or wounded-attested how well they fought and bled. They entertain a kind of reverential devotion for General Steedman. And now 'They'll fight for massa general wherever he'll go."

A PROVIDENTIAL SPEAPS. It is strange the bair-breadth escapes one will have on the battle field. I have often seen men rolled over their clothes perforated, and yet not burt. Among the many escapes of the late fight I must mention that of

PATHER P. P. COONEY.
He was administering the last sacrement to a wounded soldier, when a round shot plunged between them, bury ing the father alive, and sending his patient, I hope, to beaven. THE CASUALTIES.

Colonel J. G. Hill, 35th lows. Captain E. Groavenor, command, 18th Obio. Captain G. H. Ayers, Co. F. 17th United States colored

Capasin E. Grosvenor, command, 18th Onto.
Capasin G. H. Ayers, Co. E., 17th United States colored troops.
J. H. Aidrich, 17th United States colored troops.
Lient J. W. Watsen, Co. H. Bib Iswa cavelly.
Lieut. Jobn Lecrist, Co. K., 123d Indiana.
Lieut. Jas. D. McFride, Co. H., 44th Missourt.
Lieut. Jas. D. McFride, Co. H., 44th Missourt.
Lieut. D. H. Shanks, Co. H. 7th United.
Colored Post, commanding brigade, 4th corps, mortally wounded.
Lieut. Lylle, 7th Onio, mortally wounded.
Lieut. Lylle, 7th Onio, mortally wounded.
Lieut. Lylle, 7th Onio, mortally wounded.
Major Dawson, General Wood's saff, slightly.
Lieut. H. G. Haily, Co. L. ath Min. saidt, severely.
Capain G. C. Rateman, Co. D., 17th United States colored troops, slightly.
Lieut. J. B. Erner, Co. B. 2d Onie, slightly.
Lieut. Jesse Newman, Co. H. 12th Dilinois severely.
Lieut. Jesse Newman, Co. H., 17th United States colored troops, shoulded.
Lieut. Samuel Inchons, Co. H., 7th Dilinois, 8de, Lieut. Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to tol. Post, statelly.
Lieut. Chark, Acting Assistant Adjutant centeral, 2d brigged, severely.
Lieut. Dampey, 124th Obio, killed.

gade, severely. Lieut. Demony, 124th Obio, killed. Lieut. Modrath, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, let

SCHOFIELD IN COLUMNIA.

The army is still rapidly pursums Bood's demoralized fogstives. Thorses incends, if negative, so strike them in the rear with his infantry before tony reach Fibres while his cavairy are langing on their fanks with the intention of heading them off between Columbia

Florence. Should they succeed in this and destroy Bood posteous or the Tennesses, or should the expected gus-Hood's whole army will be captured; for the rivers are so swelles by the late heavy rains that he cannot ford

them at any point, though there were no fee to interrupt As I write this I am officially informed that Schofield's column has remobed Columbia—a distance of ferty-two miles from Nashville and about seventy-five from Flor ence. Though our men are much fatigued they march on

cheerfully; for they feel that the annihilation of Hood's army is the death blow to the war in the West. up the wires, and putting the railroad in order to Frank lin, which they will have done by to-morrow. We can

thus follow up the army with supplies. Hood's retreat has been along the line of railroad and the roads running I should have stated that after the battle of Friday we found coarse stones, used in the old Roman fash crushing corn, which appeared to have been the chief

food of Hood's les miserables.

#### REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Hood's Defeat.
A TERRIBLE TIRADE AGAINST JEFF. DAVIE AND

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]

The accounts from Nashville are the statements of the ecemy, and must be received with much caution. It is probable that the real facts are somewhat colored; that the number of prisoners and captured guns will be discovered to have been somewhat smaller than supposed, and the loss of General Thomas much greater than he would like to state in a bulletin. But it is difficult to doubt that after gaining an expensive and worthers victory at Franks lin through the valor of his troops, and in spite of the most reckless generalship or no generalship. Hood has now sustained a defeat before Nashville, where he had no ouriness to go. If it be true that his men were actu-ally driven from their breastworks, it is proof that illy driven from their breastworks, it is proof that they have suffered great deterioration in his hands. But there is no reason in laying blame on the troops. Defects at headquarters, now as at Missionary Ridge, explain all. Since Beaurogard was ordered off to stop Sherman without troops by his individual presence, the condition of the army which was so left without a general could not be remembered without a shiver. Thomas, the renegade Virginian, is one of the most intelligent men in the federal army, while Hood a only title to command was the circumstance that he did not approve the policy of General Johnston. Until lately Thomas had inferior numbers; but while Hood has been trenching he ore Nashville his opponent's ranks were filling, and behold the result. Those who could be surprised at any, military plans of Hood or Dayis were surprised at any military plans of Hood or Dayis were surprised at any military plans of the Confederate cause in the West would have been better than it has been since the battle of Marfreeberro, But even if Nashville had tallen, an clat would have been the only gane. The place could not be held without Kantucky, and a campaign in Kentucky at this season would have been certain roun, The battle of Nashville appears to be a piece with the campaign. All of Heed's army were engaged except his cavary. Where was Forrest and his cavairy? We do not know, but it may be fairly supposed that they were employed as Wheeler was wheat they were employed as Wheeler was weak Atlanta was evacuated. When Johnston hat the army he kept his cavairy on his flanks, and the flunkeys and parasites of the government revited him for a ing so. When Heed took command he seem off the cavairy to raid on the enemy's rear, and until the consequences were seen great giory was given to General Hood for doing it. But the absence of the cavairy enabled Sherman to resch Jonesboro without Hood's knowing anything about it, and Atianta was thrown away in the panic which ensued. Then God, in his mercy, gave him Forrest, and while we do not know the fact, it appears extremely probable that he has thrown away his services in Tennessee as he did thus of Wheerer in Georgia. Viewed by the light of events now accomplished, who can justify the removal of Johnston from the head of that army? What metancholy significance is given to that point of past history by every successive event in the beginning of the year that is now-closing. The enemy has formed two powerful armies and planned two parallel campaigns. The goal of one was Richmond; of the other Atlanta. To meet them we had inadequate armies; but against Grant and Sherman we had Lee and Jihaston, princes of the military procession on this continent. Their defence against superior numbers was equally successful, and the incidents on the two scenes of astion were marked by an uncommon similarity. The result

as narmonisma as constant in user and in its acader is well in the confederacy. No sensible observer doubted thus believed that and Richmond would resist all efforts, and that the conclusion of the year would be readered memorable by the underhable tailore of the greatest military effort of the energy. Unhapping and disastrously his. David mistook the cause of that Georgian army a esthusiasm for a clos quos its overly. He got possessed of the business for a clos quos its overly. He got possessed of the business that if Jehnston, who would not fight, was taken off, the government, under the name of somebody of athorism would just go out with that the army, who Sherman in a minute, gather all the glory to itself, and cratity all its gradges against the great officer who had infeed it and bim from the deuths of despair. So all the murdy gurdless ground out the death song of Johnston. In three weeks the army had fout more man in killed and wounded than during all the mooth of Johnston's command. It lost Atlanta without known ing how or why, and it was reduced to the same state of believes deer calization in which it once reached. Dalton from hissionery Prize. Such was the inmediate ery Ridge. Such was the l

Datter from Missionery Ridge. Such was the Immediate and direct result of Johnston's removal.

Then followed the President's barangues containing the plan of the new campings, which is just now consisting at Savannah and Nashville. We have never trusted the pen to make any remarks upon the barangues; and the pen to make any remarks upon the barangues; and the chrunicle of even's which a painful duty compens us to publish day by day furnishes an ellucidation and a commencary which no words and no nen will ever rivally Enough it is to say that fortune fled from the Southern standard when Johnston's mad was removed from the stant; and the evil spirit which had basined Bragg returned into the army ween Hood assumed command.

# CANADA.

More Arrests of the St. Albans Hebbers

Young, and two others of the St. Albans raiders, were recaptured to-day at St. Francois, sixteen miles from Rivere du Loup, on the way east. It is thought that all will be arrested. It is evident they are making for New Brunswick by different routes.
A special messenger has arrived from Washington, with

It is understood that immediately after faming the proclaustion in reference to the rebel-Canadian reident Major General Dix despatched a confidential agent to

This gentleman returned to New York satisfied that the Canadian authorities were taking every necessary step to perform international obligations, The best understanding prevails between the quebed and Washington governments.

Mr. Potter, the American Conent, is unwell, and had gone to Wisconsin to recuperate. Mr. Thurston, the Vice American Consul, is also til.

The Governor's proclamatica, which was publish yesterday, offers a reward for the street of the raiders

# MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Seabury will leave this port at noon to morrow for Aspinwall The mails for Central America and the South Parisc will iose at baif-past ten o'clock to morrow morning. THE NEW YORK BERALD-Edition for the Pacific-will be ready at ten o'clock to the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, roady for mailing, at cents.

The steamehip Canada for Liverpod, remains detailed by the thick snow store. So will probably leave the evening, as the wind has changed to the south, with high has add rain.

Court Catendar - Phis Day. Surmane Court - Chorist - Part 1 - Court opens at ted o'cook A. M. Nos. 3217, 3272, 3281, 3281, 3283, 3281, 5283, 3281, 5283, 3281, 5283, 2783, 2882,

MISCELLANEOUS. A MERCY CHRISTMAS

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Avenue C and 321 avenue D.

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